

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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In Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a

less period received.

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matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 30, 1893.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

A Fine Picture For 25

Cents.

We have a fine lithograph of Gen. Sheri-

dan, large size, which we will send to

any address, securely inclosed in a paste-

board tube, upon the receipt of 25 cents.

YOUR WIFE.

How Did You Manage To

Get Her?

A Chance for the Veterans

To Tell Romances.

Among as spirited and daring a body of

young men as formed the Union army, there

must have been many instances of peculiarly

romantic wooing of the women who became

their wives. These stories would be very

interesting to the rest of the comrades, and

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be glad to

publish them. Come, boys, tell your comrades

if there was anything peculiar and

romantic in the way you managed to secure

your beloved helpmates.

A CHANCE FOR OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.

We begin this week the publication of

the long-promised story, by the famous

writer of books for young folks, Col. Thos.

W. Knox. We have read the entire story,

and can promise with confidence that inter-

esting as the opening chapters are, they fall

far short of what is to come as the story

progresses.

We hope our young readers will appreciate

our efforts in securing this great treat

for them, and will tell all their friends about

it.

The story is good and long, and will

run into next year. Now is the time for

young club-raisers to go to work and get

one of our splendid premium books we have

secured for our boys who like good stories

and useful works of history.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The ex-Confederate pension-laters claim

constantly that all the money paid out for

pensions goes to the North, and the South

gets no benefit of it. As usual, the figures

do not bear out their statements. In 1892

the Pension Agents paid out to pensioners

residing south of Mason &amp; Dixon's Line:

No. of Amount.

Alabama 975 \$13,552.00

Arkansas 132 15,152.00

Arizona 2,947 34,075.00

California 897 118,786.00

District of Columbia 2,567 81,207.16

Florida 723 98,896.16

Georgia 880 111,925.00

Indian Territory 268 33,979.00

Kentucky 16,432 1,255,398.00

Louisiana 499 127,656.00

Maine 4,778 52,667.40

Maryland 694 88,847.00

Missouri 16,149 1,838,098.40

New Mexico 239 28,564.00

North Carolina 1,726 119,978.00

Ohio 466 46,772.40

South Carolina 4,753 630,344.70

Tennessee 2,386 228,239.00

Texas 3,408 409,799.00

Virginia 8,022 583,692.40

West Virginia 41,190 \$7,574,740.44

The most practicable point for the Woman

Suffragists to direct their assembling columns

against is the School Board. It is very hard

to give a good reason why women should not

have a prominent part in the management of

the schools where their children are edu-

cated, and which other women teach so suc-

cessfully. If a demonstration is made that

women can vote and be voted for for School

Directors, without turning society topsey-

turvy and starting a divorce epidemic, then

it will be much easier to convince men that

their wives and sisters can be treated with

the ballot in the regulation of other public

matters.

THERE are lots of people making money

out of forcing immigration. The man who

has the handling of the immigrants' bag-

gage at Castle Garden makes \$40,000 a year

out of his "snip." He is a very earnest

believer in the doctrine that "America

should be made a home for the poor and

oppressed of all nations."

## "ENERVATING LISTLESSNESS."

At a recent Reunion of Confederate veter-

ans, held at Greenville, S. C., Senator M. C.

Butler, said:

We have paid our taxes promptly, have not

received and have not expected or asked for the

largest and greatest of the Government. So far

we have been able to keep our souls and bodies

together and preserve our self-respect without

looking to the National Treasury, and are better

off than it is so. The Confederate soldier did not fight for

bounties, or pensions, or booty; and my friends, it will

be the best for us in the end. Dependent bread is

the most dangerous food eaten by mortal man. It

contains a lurking poison, which eventually en-

ervates self-reliance and independence, the surest

safeguard to human liberty, that proud boast of

a citizen of a free Republic. It is already work-

ing most effectively in many sections of the country

where the lavish and reckless granting of pensions

and bounties have been put in operation. A friend

who resides in a border State that contributed about

an equal number to each army informs me that

the Confederate receiving no pension, and com-

ing to be paid as he was, has gone far ahead of his

neighbor in the race of life in all that constitutes a self-respect-

ing, go-ahead American citizen. The Confederate and

rebel system of granting pensions by Congress

has driven, and will drive, many able-bodied men

into the shade of enervating listlessness and de-

pendence that must finally destroy their usefulness

as members of the community in which they live.

It is not often, fortunately, that an utter-

ance of a United States Senator contains such

a mass of misstatement and sophistry.

In the first place, the Southerners have

not, as a rule, "paid their taxes promptly." The

history of most of the Southern States is a

chronicle of evaded and grudging pay-

ments. So far as those due the Government

are concerned, the amount has been insignifi-

cant, as compared with those paid by the

loyal States, and the cost per dollar of col-

lecting the same has been greatly in excess

of the cost elsewhere.

Secondly, the statement that the "Con-

federate soldier did not fight for bounties,

pensions or booty" is as far as possible from

the truth. The Confederate Government began

offering bounties before the United States

Government did. Bounties were first

abandoned when they failed to induce men

## WHO PAID THE DEBT?

Last week we gave an illustration of how

little the rebellious people paid of the enor-

mous cost of the war, by some figures from

the report of the Internal Revenue Commis-

sioner for 1892. On the one article of man-

ufactured clothing, the tax on which was 6

per cent, the Government collected \$12,-

027,697.17, of which the people of the rebel

States paid but \$34,731.79, while those of

the loyal States paid \$11,942,973.48, or \$141

where the rebels paid \$1.

Here is another item of interest. In 1893

the Internal Revenue Commissioner collected

the immense sum of \$61,071,932.35 from

taxes on all incomes over \$500 per annum.

Of this the people of the rebellious States

paid as follows:

Alabama \$5,568.78

Arkansas 2,969.31

Florida 1,061.88

Georgia 56,117.88

Louisiana 211,470.89

North Carolina 1,166,491.29

South Carolina 653.19

Tennessee 369.30

Texas 317,389.77

Virginia 16,116.82

West Virginia 186,994.14

Total \$750,284.31

The people of the States and Territories

which adhered to the Union paid as follows:

California \$1,319,131.42

Colorado 91,350.85

Connecticut 1,863,632.78

Delaware 245,730.78

District of Columbia 846,532.38

Illinois 5,469,749.25

Indiana 1,821,958.61

Iowa 476,719.84

Kansas 167,811.92

Kentucky 1,415,146.37

Maine 92,546.10

Maryland 1,793,832.72

Massachusetts 6,779,569.94

Michigan 817,030.91

Minnesota 36,183.94

Missouri 1,796,119.14

Montana 45,196.37

Nebraska 44,284.38

Nevada 94,134.14

New Hampshire 210,038.88

New Jersey 2,236,094.49

New Mexico 1,166,491.29

New York 18,446,863.85

Ohio 5,165,370.77

Oregon 86,994.74

Pennsylvania 9,729,688.49

Rhode Island 1,166,491.29

South Dakota 27,478.88

Vermont 217,765.30

Washington 28,193.48

West Virginia 287,166.98

Wisconsin 525,700.97

Total \$60,221,647.40

In other words, the people of the rebel-

lous States paid 1.2 per cent of the whole,

or every time the loyal people paid a dollar

they paid one cent and two mills of this tax.

This statement, which is shown on the

records of the Treasury Department, where

it is open to public inspection, ought to sil-

ence all further sham claims by the South-

erners upon the question as to who has paid

the debt.

## NOT TRUE.

The Alabama Christian Advocate says:

Gen. Phil Sheridan is dead. He has fought his

last battle, but we do not know how the tide of

victory went. Of one thing we are certain, viz,

that the great people of Shenandoah Valley will

not soon forget the record he made in that fair

country during the late war. He barred their

dwellings, laid waste their beautiful valley, and

drove the homeless hordes of war over their

ruined homes. We trust that he found forgiveness

with God for the outrages he perpetrated upon a

defenseless people under the guise of military

necessity. One by one they pass away, while the

sun of prosperity ascends a Southern sky and

looks down with joy upon a happy, prosperous

country. This is absurdly false. It was perhaps

excusable, when it was necessary "to fire

the Southern heart," to clamor about "Sheri-

dan's outrages," but in these calmer days

we have the right to expect people who

write about the war to tell the truth. That

truth is that Sheridan did not destroy

dwellings and homes in the Shenandoah.

The orders Grant gave him, and the orders

that he issued to his subordinates, were to

simply destroy whatever might be of mili-

tary value. The following were the instruc-

tions to Hunter, which were turned over to

## A PROSPECT OF DOLLAR WHEAT.

There is a good prospect of once again

having dollar wheat to sell on our Western

farms. It has almost become a tradition

now, but the time was, up to about 15 years

ago, when upon the great prairie farms of the

Mississippi Valley a bushel of wheat

was regarded as the equivalent of a good hard

or soft dollar. For the past 10 years

have been blessed, as a rule, with abundant

harvests, but when they were gathered and

offered to the "markets of the world" they

barely paid the expense of production.

This was true in spite of the protection of

our farm products by our beneficent tariff

system, which was the only apparent bar-

rier between our agriculturists and ruin,